

REMARKS

Claims 1-11 are pending in the application, with Claims 1 and 5 being the independent claims. Claims 1-2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e), as being anticipated by Aizawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,362,814). Claims 5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Seidensticker, Jr. et al. (U.S. 6,128,012). Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Aizawa in view of Cushman (U.S. 6,125,287). Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Seidensticker, Jr. Claims 6-9 are rejected as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim 5 is amended as set forth herein to further distinguish the claim from Seidensticker.

Aizawa recites a key input method in which a menu mode is changed from a message display mode to a message scan mode in response to two consecutive pushes of a dial in a short time (double-clicks). The Examiner asserts that Aizawa teaches all elements of independent Claim 1. In response to previous Office Actions, Claim 1 was amended and it was argued that consecutive input of a key within a predetermined time results in performing a different function from among a plurality of different functions according to a number of times of consecutive input of the same key.

Aizawa provides several modes that permit received messages to be displayed in different ways according to operation of a dial, which can be pushed or turned in both directions. Aizawa discloses changing from a message display mode to a message scan mode as a result of pushing the dial consecutively within a short time (double-clicks).

The display function of Aizawa is really one function regardless of how the information is presented, and is not from a plurality of different functions. This is different from the present application, as recited in Claim 1. For example, the present application recites selection of a telephone directory, management of messages and a musical function. These are examples of the

plurality of different functions recited in Claim 1. Aizawa merely selects variations for display of the same function, the display of messages. As such, Aizawa does not perform a different function from among a plurality of different functions. Because Aizawa does not teach each and every element of Claim 1, it does not anticipate Claim 1.

Seidensticker discloses scrolling up or down through a menu at a slow rate, consisting of one line at a time, or a faster rate of several lines at a time, depending upon whether the Up or Down key is held for a predetermined time. However, a distinction exists between Claim 5, as amended, and Seidensticker.

In the present application, no response to a scroll input occurs until it is determined whether the key input state has been maintained for the predetermined period of time (Fig. 4). For example, if a scroll key is pressed, it is first determined whether a key has been input for a predetermined time. No scroll action is initiated until it is determined if the scroll key has been pressed for the predetermined time. Then if the scroll key has been pressed for the predetermined time, a selection cursor moves to a next menu icon in a left direction. If the scroll key was not depressed for the predetermined period of time, the cursor moves to a next menu in the right direction.

In Seidensticker, as relied upon by the Examiner (Col. 12, line 63-Col. 13, line 15), when a down scroll key is pressed, the system responds by initiating a one line at-a-time scroll. If the down scroll key is pressed for a predetermined period of time, then the one line at-a-time scroll is changed to a faster scroll. The difference is that in Seidensticker the system responds immediately to the scroll and does not wait the predetermined time before beginning scrolling action.

This difference is an important element of key diversification in the present invention with respect to scrolling in different directions with one key. If scrolling began immediately, it could start in one direction when the scroll key was pressed and then shift in the opposite direction after the key had remained pressed for the predetermined period of time. Such shifting

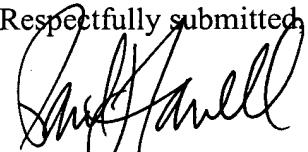
would be awkward and confusing. The distinction is recognized in amended Claim 5 in the recitation that controlling the position of a cursor on the displayed menu screen depends only on both upon maintenance of the key input state for the predetermined period of time and also after the predetermined time has elapsed.

Because Seidensticker does not teach controlling the position of a cursor only after the predetermined time has elapsed, it does not anticipate Claim 5.

Accordingly, because independent Claims 1 and 5 are not anticipated by the cited references, dependent Claims 2-4 and 6-11 are also not anticipated at least based on the dependence.

Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicants' attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,



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